

FARM & GARDEN

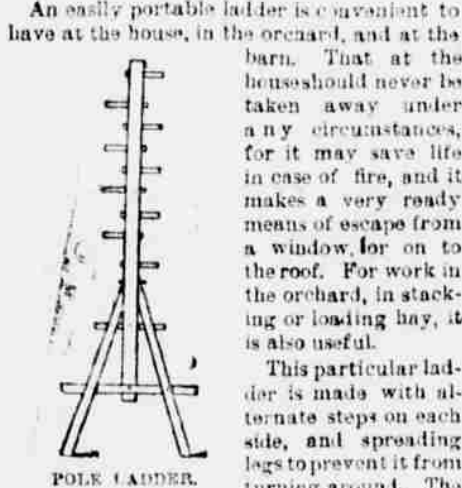
Feeding Trough for Poultry.
Philip S. Wiseman says of the chicken feeding trough here shown:
I find it much better than anything I have ever tried. It is most convenient if made about four feet long, and eight to ten inches wide, with ends six inches high, the boards on each side three inches, and the partition board about ten inches in height. This makes a double trough, with feed space just wide enough so that a chicken cannot stand on either side, the partition being only three or four inches distant and higher; neither can it stand on the partition and reach down to the feed, hence there is no danger of their getting into the feed with their feet, or soil-



ing it in any way. I prefer it to the slatted style of feed box. My objection to that is, it injures the feathers of the neck and is not easily cleaned. The hand hole in the partition makes it convenient to handle in moving it about.

Try If There is Anything in It.
I planted a peach orchard, writes M. Sirov, of the Society of Horticulture, and the trees grew well and strongly. They had just commenced to bud when they were invaded by the curculio (quilon), which insects were followed, as frequently happens, by ants. Having cut some tomatoes, the idea occurred to me that by placing some of the leaves around the trunks and branches of the peach trees I might preserve them from the ravages of the sun, which are very powerful. My surprise was great upon the following day to find the trees entirely free from their enemies, not one remaining, except here and there a curled leaf prevented the tomato from exercising its influence. These leaves I carefully unrolled, placing upon them fresh ones from the tomato vines, with the result of banishing the last insect and enabling the trees to grow with luxuriance. Wishing to carry still further my experiment, I steeped in water some leaves of the tomato, and sprinkled with this infusion other plants, roses and oranges. In two days these were also free from the innumerable insects which covered them, and I felt sure that had I used the same means with my melon patch I should have met with the same result. I therefore deem it a duty I owe to the Society of Horticulture to make known this singular and useful property of the tomato leaves, which I discovered by the merest accident.

A Useful Pole Ladder.
An easily portable ladder is convenient to have at the house, in the orchard, and at the barn. That at the house should never be taken away under any circumstances, for it may save life in case of fire, and it makes a very ready means of escape from a window, for on to the roof. For work in the orchard, in stacking or loading hay, it is also useful.



This particular ladder is made with alternate steps on each side, and spreading legs to prevent it from turning around. The steps are strong pins put into auger holes and safely wedged. Such a ladder may be made by any one handy with tools; it is light, is easily carried about, and can be used in many places where it would be difficult to accommodate an ordinary ladder.

Transplanting in Dry Weather.
Transplanting may be accomplished with excellent success, even in very dry weather, if it is properly done. Make a hole with the dibble or trowel, and fill it with water. A few minutes afterward set the plant, placing the roots deep, pack the earth tightly about the roots and stem, and cover the surface with mellow earth. Plants of cabbage, egg plant, tobacco and pepper set in this way have scarcely withered, though no rain has fallen since, nor for many days before the setting.

Cotton Basket.
A newly invented basket for picking cotton in the fields. It is of duck or canvas, and amounts practically to a bag with an iron frame about it.



It folds flat when not in use, as seen in the basket to the right of the picture. This is claimed to be a great improvement on any basket made of splits or wood. It is lighter and lasts longer. There are different sizes. They can be used for grain or anything else.

88,000 a Year at Farming.
A. M. Williams writes in the Orange County Farmer: To get a good idea of improved methods of culture it is necessary to visit those farms where such improvements can be seen. We learn much that is valuable from agricultural papers, but we need to supplement this knowledge by our own observations in the field. Long Island is not generally considered as a model farming country, and yet I have nowhere seen better crops or more systematic farming. I have just been to visit one of these island farms that will compare favorably with the best farms in Western New York in the quality and amount of its productions, and in everything that constitutes high farming. This is the Albion farm, a few miles north of Mineola. The farm consists of 140 acres, a part being woodland and the remainder under the very highest state of cultivation. This will be evident from the receipts from products, which was last year over \$8,000, and in all probability will this year exceed \$10,000. There are kept on the place twenty-four cows, eight horses and a yoke of oxen; no butter is made, but the milk shipped to the city. I inquired if they bought hay to winter so much stock. They answered no, we sell hay; this is one main product for sale. They also keep forty sheep and a large number of hogs. The stock is wintered largely on ensilage, which they think a great help. They keep 100 swarms of bees. They have fourteen acres of potatoes, which look the

best of any I have seen this season. They have three acres of tomatoes, raise sweet corn and cabbage very largely, and also garden seeds. They have nice apple and pear orchards, and among all this miscellaneous business no item appears to be neglected. There was one acre of oats and peas on the ground raised for soiling that contained more food than I have ever seen on one acre. The amount of manure made on the farm is large, and yet they buy what must cost about \$1.00 per year. This and labor constitute the heavy items of expense. There appears to be no hurry or worry, but everything moves with regularity and order.

Here is a good example to contrast with T. B. Terry's system, where only two or three items bring an income. Now when we look at these items it seems one of them would make quite a good business, for instance, 100 swarms of bees, the growing and selling of several acres of garden seeds, the market gardening of the dairy, and yet all this business is attended to by only father and son, as they have no foreman or overseer in any department; they have the agricultural papers and seem familiar with the late improvements. The daughters have a garden of roses that would vie with professional ones.

To Flavor Mutton.
The superior flavor of Welsh, Highland or Southdown mutton is, no doubt, owing to the aromatic plants which abound among the pastures of those hills, and on which the sheep feed. Many hills in Wales are thickly covered with wild thyme, as many in the Highlands are with lady's mantle and other aromatics which are seldom, if ever, met with in our Southdown pastures. This is a hint of nature's own giving, which the farmer who goes in for meat raising or dairying in these times of hard competition cannot afford to despise. The aromatics may be less nutritious than clover or ryegrass, but they are just as needful to the formation of a perfect pasturage as the other varieties of plants. To this extent, therefore, they should be grown in all pastures. They are easy to cultivate, and will grow in the worst soils; but some, of course, are better adapted to certain soils than others. For instance, parsley, lovage, cummin, caraway, anise, and fennel, will flourish, etc., delight in loamy soils, wild thyme, rock rose, hyssop, sage, savory and borage, etc., in dry, poor soils; poppy, poppy, etc., in moist soils. There are many other sorts which might be found to answer even better; all of them obtainable, and all of them are easily propagated by seeds.—London Live Stock Journal.

Good for Grapes.
While professional grape growers are searching for a remedy for grape rot, or some means of preventing it, Matthew Crawford says there is one fact that the amateur should never lose sight of. There can be no rot where the fruit is protected from dew and rain. Where vines are trained on a building under a cornice the fruit never rots. A wide board nailed over the trellis, in so far as it protects the fruit from dew and rain, prevents the rot. The liability to rot is diminished in proportion as the vine is trained high. There is always less rot at the top than at the bottom of the trellis. When vines are allowed to grow over the branches of trees, with little or no care, there is but little rot, and the vines are remarkably healthy and productive.

Changing the Ground.
One way of blanking our insect foes is to change our planting ground. Plants of squashes in an old garden were beset by a number of cucumber beetles as soon as the seed-leaves appeared above ground, while on a plot a few rods distant, on which no cucumber beetle had been grown for years, the plants were scarcely molested at all. Potato plants on soil devoted to potatoes three years were eaten back to the ground by the Colorado beetle, while on ground that has seen no potatoes recently the foliage is scarcely injured.

Kerosene Failed With Him.
I have received little if any benefit from the much lauded kerosene emulsion. Used for aphids, in varying degrees of strength, it greased the foliage but did not kill the lice. Used very strong for the cabbage maggot, it has not stopped it, if it has checked, the injury. An emulsion, containing one-fourth in bulk pure kerosene, did not kill the maggots immersed in it. Used for the codling moth, it injured the foliage, but did not decrease the wormy fruits. Who has a better record for it?
E. S. GORE.

Grain Ripening Slowly.
Wheat should be fully five weeks from the time the ears first appear before being ready to cut. Oats will fully ripen in four weeks after earing, and barley in three. If these periods are much shortened it indicates that the grain is hurried into ripening by hot, dry weather, and it will likely be not very heavy. But excessive moisture at earing time, such as is common in England, is even more injurious than drought.

Things to Do and to Know.
Butter making is the fine art of agriculture.

Raspberries can be trained upon a wire trellis to good advantage.

Up in Michigan certain cattle breeders have been detected in manufacturing fraudulent pedigrees.

Professor Tracy says that if cucumbers are planted in drills the loss from bugs will not be felt.

"Frequent stirring of the soil is liberal manuring," said Jethro Tull, who was the best agricultural writer of his day.

Millet and Hungarian grass usually do better when sown in July than if sown either in June or August.

Slightly pulling and starting the roots of cabbages with a potato hook, when the heads are forming too rapidly in growth will prevent them from bursting.

Don't let the chickens into your potato patch, orchard or vegetable garden after you have been using Paris green or London purple. If you do there will be a lot of dead hens around, sure.

A writer in The Fruit Recorder pours a pint of kerosene upon a barrel of coal ashes, mixes and uses it the same as he would lime or plaster. The small of kerosene keeps all insects away from squashes, melons, etc.

Lay up a supply of road dust for the chickens in winter. Dry earth is the best of all disinfectants when used in sufficient quantities. So, before the first rains come on, fill any old packages with the winter's stock of road dust, to be had for the cost of gathering.

Willis P. Hazard names the Guernsey as the best "general purpose" cow. She has the better qualities of the Jersey with a tougher constitution, larger size and better feeding qualities. She is the happy medium between the butter Jersey and the huge Holstein, with the good qualities of both and the defects of neither.

Farmers near New York fill very large market wagons with their produce, haul them to a railway train, and then load wagons, horses and all upon the cars, and have them taken to the city that way. Then they are driven through the streets to the commission merchants. The trains that bring them in are called vegetable trains.

Hints on Horse Handling

Never use cruel bits. In training a vicious horse it may be necessary to use on a cord bridle, but its use is only temporary. While its use is severe and it is full control of the animal by the force of the jaw, and the pressure on the top of his head, and is for the ultimate good of the horse, much will be the means of saving him from much worse that might otherwise harm both himself and his master, and will also abolish the necessity for such cruel means of permanent restraint as those merciless bits that tear a horse's jaws apart and mangle his gums and teeth.

Never bang a horse over the head or on his shins with a club or loaded whip. It is never necessary, and the man who would do it deserves to be treated in the same way himself. Finely bred, intelligent horses are often nervous. They are quick to notice, quick to take alarm, quick to do what seems to them, in moments of possible harm, necessary to escape from some possible harm, from something they do not understand. This is what makes them shy, bolt, and run away. But the moment they become familiar with these things or say others that frighten them, and know what they are, they grow indifferent to them.

When, therefore, your horses shie at anything, make them acquainted with it. Let them smell it, touch it with their sensitive upper lip and look closely at it. Remember, too, that you must familiarize both sides of him with the dreaded object. If he only examines it with the near nostril and eye he would be very likely to be scared at it when it appears on his off side. So, then, rattle your paper, run your hand drum, flutter your umbrella, run your baby carriage and your bicycle, fire your pistol and chatter your tawdry on both sides of your horse and all around him, until he comes to regard the noise simply as a nuisance, and the material objects as only titling things. He may not learn this all in one lesson. Balking is the hardest of the of the equine vices to cure. It seems inherent in some obstinate natures. The most practical step to be taken with an old, balky horse is to trade him off to somebody else. When you cannot do that, there are various things to be tried.

Vitiated Blood.
About a year and a half ago I had blood poison. I was treated for the first three months by a doctor in the regular profession, and instead of getting well I grew worse all the time. The eruption, the sore mouth and throat, and the falling hair progressed right along. A friend advised me to take S. S. S. and I have blessed him ever since. By the time I had used the third bottle the disease began to disappear, and by the time I had taken ten bottles of the Specific I was perfectly well, and have not since that time seen any sign of the disease.

A. W. CROZIER, 134 Thompson St.
New York, February 1, 1886.

Malarial Poison.
For many long months I was a sufferer from malaria, and could get no relief, having tried every medicine, and had been told that I was incurable. I began taking S. S. S. and improved at once. My appetite returned and my strength also. The vertigo left, and from 120 pounds I went up to 160 pounds, my present weight. It cured me perfectly, and through me many others have been benefited and cured by Swift's Specific.

J. C. BINGHAM, 112 E. 24th St.
New York, January 23, 1886.

Treasure on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

The Swift Specific Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga. 157 W. St., N. Y.

Our Great Cattle Interests.
The magnitude of the cattle interests of the country was strikingly set forth in a statement made by the Commissioner of Agriculture, before the Cattle Growers' Convention at Chicago. Mr. Colman said that a column of cattle, twelve deep, stretching from New York to San Francisco, and back to New York, would contain about the number of cattle there are in the United States. The value of this vast herd the Commissioner placed at the \$1,200,000,000, and he said that the annual product from these animals exceeded in value four times the yearly earnings of all the railroads of the country. This great source of wealth, he said, was threatened by a very serious danger—contagious disease. The Commissioner declared that there was need of a national law for the slaughtering of diseased cattle, and the stamping out of the disease by extermination. For this purpose, he said, Congress should be asked to appropriate money. The Convention seemed to be strongly in favor of Mr. Colman's views.

Helpful Hints.
Store-rooms and closets should be occasionally aired.

To stings of insects apply soda moistened or tobacco.

Smoking is said to cause catarrh and produce the necrosis of the teeth.

Japanese paper handkerchiefs are found satisfactory for drying wounds.

Keep the sink-drain free from disease-breeding odors by using lime or carbolic acid.

A harmless wash for removing "flesh worms" is said to consist of rain water and borax, applied at night.

To cure warts rub with a strong solution of potash till they disappear, or wet gum ammoniac and rub it on the excrescences at night.

As soon as there are indications of a fall on apply a poultice of equal parts of salt peter and brimstone, mixed with sufficient lard to make a paste; renew as soon as it gets dry.

Soak the feet well in hot water before going to bed, then pour down the soft corn, and after having just moistened it, rub a little lunar caustic on the corn and just around the edge till it turns light gray.

August Flower writes: "Take the serene sleep of corns in one night and on a poultice of strong vinegar and bread. By using this occasionally you can keep your corns any length of time with little inconvenience, but police it every night for a week and you will probably lose it."

A noted medical authority recommends the following in a case of diptheria: Pour from twenty to forty drops of a mixture of equal parts of turpentine and carbolic acid into a kettle of water, kept simmering over a slow fire, so that the air of the sick room will be constantly impregnated with the odor of these two substances.

Horse Notes.
When my horses were sick with lung fever, last Spring, I used Simmons' Liver Regulator (liquid) in one ounce doses, twice

a day, and they speedily recovered.—E. T. MICHENER, Prop'r Michener's Express, Jenkintown, Pa.

"A valuable horse of mine was taken with colic. I used Simmons' Liver Regulator, giving about four ounces. It cured him promptly, removing the colic.—W. A. HOLLAND, Jessupville, Ga."

Irrigating Small Plants.
In this country irrigation is hardly ever practiced except in regions where the rainfall is generally insufficient to insure the production of most cultivated crops or where it is restricted to a few weeks in the season. That it might be practiced with most excellent results in many parts of the west and south where the rainfall is ordinarily sufficient to insure the production of good crops, but where severe droughts are likely to occur during the summer, seems obvious. If a farmer can irrigate a few acres of land, he can produce all the vegetables and small fruits that his family will require, even if there is no rain during the months in which plants make their principal growth. If he can irrigate but a single acre he can raise on it all the potatoes, garden vegetables and strawberries that his family can consume. He can also raise many cabbages and roots that will be of great value to his stock. The product of this acre will "keep the wolf from the door" and prevent the sacrifice of property or the contracting of debts.

On many farms there are small streams that afford water enough during the year to irrigate an acre of land during a season of protracted drought. The water of the stream or spring generally flows between banks that render the building of a dam comparatively cheap and easy. If there are stones in the vicinity, a foundation for the dam can be made of them, they being placed below the frost line. The dam may be made straight or in the form of a crescent. A strong, water-tight dam may be made of soil that contains a large proportion of clay. To prevent washing the surface can be covered with turf or it can be seeded to grass. The dam should be provided with a passage for water on top so as to prevent washing when the pond becomes full. On the side from which the water is to be drawn off for irrigation purposes there should be a spout of wood or metal that can be closed by a water-gate. From this there should be a shallow channel running above the flat of land that is to be irrigated. If the season requires the artificial application of water in order to produce crops.

From this channel lateral drains can be opened from time to time with a hoe, as the condition of the land to be irrigated requires. The vegetables should be planted in rows running at right angles to the main irrigating channel. The water should be made to flow between the rows late in the afternoon or early in the morning. It is not well to allow it to run in the middle of the day when the sun is shining. When a small extent of ground is to be irrigated, great pains should be taken in its preparation before planting, and in its cultivation. It should be deeply plowed or spaded, highly manured, and kept free from grass and weeds. The surface should be nearly level, there being only sufficient fall to allow the water to find its way over the ground. If the decline is considerable the soil will be washed away from the surface that is highest. It is a good plan to work the ground with a cultivator or hoe from one to three days before the water is let on it. The plants will then grow with most astonishing rapidity, and will require no more water for several days. The finest vegetables and small fruit are produced on land that is artificially watered.

A reservoir is of great value to a farm, even if the water it holds is not needed for irrigating purposes for a series of years on account of sufficient rainfall. An artificial pond or lake adds greatly to the beauty of a farm. Especially is this the case if it contains an island that is planted to trees, shrubs and flowers, and has its bank ornamented by similar means. A supply of water like that afforded by an artificial pond is very useful for stock purposes. It saves the farmer the labor of digging a well. It gives the farmer an excellent opportunity for raising water fowls. It also makes it easy for him to lay in a supply of ice. The pond can be used for raising carp and other kinds of fish. It has been demonstrated both in this country and Germany that an acre of water can be made to produce as much food as an acre of land. The water, when once supplied with fish, continues to produce food almost without labor or expense. A fish pond is a source of pleasure as well as of profit. If it is properly ornamented, as it may be at small expense, it will be the most attractive portion of the farm.—Chicago Times.

When the organs of secretion become inactive by reason of a cold or other cause, the inflammatory material should be removed by the use of the following pills. They accomplish this quickly, safely, and surely. Much serious sickness and suffering might be prevented by promptly correcting such derangements which often develop into settled disease.

A Father's Duty to His Children.
In a recent talk to the Yale Kent Club, Prof. Sumner said that no state should be compelled to educate the children of its citizens. "And no man should marry," he continued, "unless he can afford to support and educate his possible children. People talk about the rights of the parent and the duty of the child, but I tell you that a man who is the cause of his child's existence owes the child everything instead of being owed everything by the child. Birth is a dire misfortune for many children, and their parents cannot do enough for them in return for the laborious diseases and misfortune which they bestow upon them. One of these duties is education, and no man should marry who cannot carry this out in a thorough manner."

Body's Budget. Fort Plain, N. Y., for March, 1886, says: In the multiplicity of medicines placed upon the market it is sometimes difficult to distinguish between the meritorious and the worthless. There are at least two excellent remedies widely used, the efficiency of which are unquestioned. We refer to St. Jacob's Oil and Red Star Cough Cure.

Eating and Sleeping.—The best health offices differ with the regard to the effect of sleeping soon after a full meal, and perhaps it may be sound to refer the subject to habit. Hygienists as a class do not favor the eating of a hearty meal at night, and for people of weak constitution in the majority of cases the results are injurious. We believe, however, that it is better as a rule for people to defer dinner as the principal meal of the day until the hardest work of the day is done. This is the best for brain workers especially, but if this hardest work is carried into the night a light supper only should be eaten, and that of nutritious and easily digested food. Human nature seems to differ from the brute nature in this matter of feeding, engagement and then sleeping immediately afterwards, for while it seems perfectly suited to the brute physiology, to man it is usually followed by unpleasant and often serious disorders.

Conservatory of Music

The Conservatory of Music established in Minneapolis by Prof. Chas. H. Morse, affords an opportunity for acquiring musical culture which has never been offered in the Northwest. In music incompetent or half-instructed teachers are worse than none at all. Prof. Morse is a thoroughly trained musician and employs only such teachers as are masters of their departments. The Conservatory deserves the support of all lovers of music, and will do much to advance the standard musical in the Northwest.

A Walking Skeleton.
Mr. E. Springer, of Mechanicsburg, Pa., writes: "I was afflicted with lung fever, and abscess on lungs, and reduced to a walking skeleton. Got a free trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, which did me so much good that I bought a dollar bottle. After using three bottles, found myself once more a man, completely restored to health, with a hearty appetite, and a gain in flesh of 48 lbs." Call at Dr. J. J. Morrill's drug store and get a free trial bottle of this certain cure for all lung diseases. Large bottles \$1.00.

REPOI.
B. F. LINCOLN, Attorney at Law.

MASTERS' SALE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, LA SALLE COUNTY—In the matter of Mary O'Donnell vs. George Avery, et al. Public notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a decree of the court in the above entitled cause, in and for the County of La Salle, Illinois, in the case of George W. W. Blake, Master in Chancery for said county, docketed at the County Court House, in La Salle, Illinois, in the afternoon of said day, shall sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at the south door of the County Court House, in La Salle, Illinois, the following described real estate, situate in the County of La Salle and State of Illinois, to-wit: The West 1/4 of the northeast quarter (1/4) of section thirty-four (34), in township thirty-two (32) north, range five (5) east of the third principal meridian, together with all and singular improvements and hereditaments thereto belonging.

GEORGE W. W. BLAKE, Master in Chancery.

OTAWA, June 20th, A. D. 1886.

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GEORGE W. W. BLAKE, Master in Chancery.

OTAWA, June 20th, A. D. 1886.

B. F. LINCOLN, Comptrol's Solicitor.

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